

REMARKS

By this Amendment, Applicants rewrite claim 4 in independent form including all of the limitations of its base claim, as suggested by the Examiner. Applicants also add claim 17 to address other aspects of the present invention. Upon entry of this Amendment, claims 1-17 will be pending.

In the Office Action, the Examiner allowed claims 13, 14, and 16. The Examiner objected to claims 4-9 as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but indicated that claims 4-9 would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. Further, the Examiner rejected claims 1-3, 10-12, and 15 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,054,986 to Wright et al. ("Wright").¹

Applicants thank the Examiner for allowing claims 13, 14, and 16 and for pointing out allowable subject matter of claims 4-9. Applicants respectfully traverse the Examiner objection and rejection.

Regarding the claim objection

Applicants respectfully traverse the Examiner's objection to claims 4-9 as being dependent upon a rejected base claim. However, to expedite the prosecution of this application, Applicants have rewritten claim 4 in independent form including all limitations of its base claim 1, as suggested by the Examiner. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the objection to claim 4 and its dependent claims 5-9 and the timely allowance of claims 4-9.

¹ The Office Action contains a number of statements reflecting characterizations of the related art and the claims. Regardless of whether any such statement is identified herein, Applicants decline to automatically subscribe to any statement or characterization in the Office Action.

Regarding the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b)

Applicants respectfully traverse the Examiner's rejection of claims 1-3, 10-12, and 15 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Wright. In order to anticipate Applicants' claimed invention under 35 U.S.C. § 102, each and every element of the claim in issue must be found, either expressly described or under principles of inherency, in a single prior art reference. Further, "[t]he identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the . . . claim." See M.P.E.P. § 2131, quoting Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co., 868 F.2d 1126, 1236, 9 U.S.P.Q.2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989).

Independent claim 1 recites a combination including, for example, "a controller which controls a supply of a power to the first amplifier circuit and the second amplifier circuit and has a first mode to supply the power to the second amplifier circuit without supplying the power to the first amplifier circuit." Wright fails to disclose at least the above listed claim elements as recited in claim 1.

Wright teaches that "[a] LINC amplifier of a radio frequency transmitter provides substantially linear amplification from two nonlinear amplifiers by decomposing the original signal into two constant amplitude envelope, phase varying signals." Wright, abstract. That is, Wright discloses a system for generating a modulated wave signal by combining the two output signals. Therefore, Wright cannot obtain a desired signal if one of the nonlinear amplifiers ceases operating without power.

Further, Wright explicitly states that "a LINC amplifier requires that both analog chains be generally identical and free from imperfections. . . . balance is achieved between the compensation/amplification chains (even though the analog chains may be

significantly out of balance) such that each phase signal is processed substantially identically.” Wright, column 8, lines 20-34, emphasis added. Further, Wright states that “[t]he power settings of the amplifiers are preferably stepped up and down in the FIGS. 27 and 28 processes by varying the input drive, bias level, and/or power supply of each amplifier 15, 16. One potential problem with this method is that it tends to be difficult to increase or decrease the power of two amplifiers by exactly the same amount.” Wright, column 39, lines 46-51, emphasis added.

Therefore, Wright’s teaching of using two identical amplifiers to separate process components of a signal does not constitute a teaching of “a first mode to supply the power to the second amplifier circuit without supplying the power to the first amplifier circuit,” as recited in claim 1. In fact, if either of Wright’s amplifiers is not supplied with power, the imbalance between the amplifiers and/or missing of a signal component make the LINC amplifier inoperable.

Thus, Wright fails to disclose each and every element of claim 1. Wright therefore cannot anticipate claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b). Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the Section 102(b) rejection of claim 1. Because claims 2, 3, 10-12, and 15 depend from claim 1, Applicants also request withdrawal of the Section 102(b) rejection of claims 2, 3, 10-12, and 15 for at least the same reasons stated above.

Regarding the newly added claim

Applicants have added claim 17 to address other aspects of the present invention. Support for claim 17 may be found at, for example, Fig. 1 of the specification.

Because claim 17 depends from allowable claim 4, claim 17 is also allowable for at least being dependent from an allowable base claim.

Conclusion

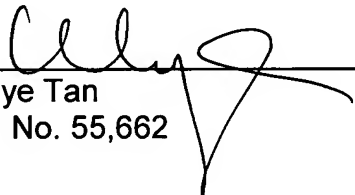
In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and reexamination of this application and the timely allowance of the pending claims.

Please grant any extensions of time required to enter this response and charge any additional required fees to our deposit account 06-0916.

Respectfully submitted,

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